

MAINE FARMER

AND JOURNAL OF THE USEFUL ARTS.

BY WILLIAM NOYES & CO.]

"Our Home, Our Country, and Our Brother Man."

[E. HOLMES, Editor.]

Vol. III.

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THE MAINE FARMER

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THE FARMER.

WINTHROP, FRIDAY MORNING, FEB'Y 6, 1835.

Commencement of the Third Volume.

In commencing another volume of the MAINE FARMER, we should feel as if we omitted the performance of a duty, did we not make a few remarks expressing our satisfaction in being thus far sustained in our endeavors to make it what it should be, a medium of intelligence to all practical farmers. Those who have contributed to our columns have not only done a favor to the editor and publishers personally, but they have also laid the public under obligations to them, and what is still more, have discharged in some measure, a duty which as members of the community, and virtually bound to do what they can for the enlightening that community, devolved upon them.

It is a duty which every one owes to society to do something for its benefit—to cast in his mite of knowledge, and to draw from the treasury of his experience something for the good of the whole. It is these individual contributions which swell the aggregate of knowledge and push mankind on from goal to goal, making the last generation wiser than its predecessors. We beg a continuance of these communications, as it is the only way that we can fulfil the objects for which our paper was established. There is no man, however limited may be his sphere of action, or however humble may be his station in life, but has acquired some ideas which will be useful to others—or made some discovery, though mayhap a trivial one, which will in some situations be highly beneficial. These, if made known and preserved, will become important links in the chain of observation.

We are aware that the old prejudice and whim against *book farming* has still ample room to range in some heads—heads unfortunately filled with little else than prejudice and superstition. But what then? Shall prejudice and folly forever reign? On this principle every thing that appears in the shape of a book must be consigned to oblivion, from the Holy Bible down to the Almanac. We once knew a man who through ignorance inveighed against all "book reckoning" as he called a ledger, and by the way of substitute made marks and Hieroglyphics on the back side of his corn house door. He only carried the principle of denouncing book knowledge through in all its parts, and in this had the merit of being more consistent than many who curl the lip and cry out so vehemently away with all "book farming." But what is book farming? A late writer has given us the following ex-

cellent definition of it.—"A few cultivators of the earth agree to communicate to each other the results of their experience in farming—raising cattle, sheep and hogs—the best modes of preparing and using manure—the most profitable crops and the best mode of raising them—the best breeds, and the best modes of fattening animals—and in short, all things of general interest resulting to the operations of a farmer. These results are committed to writing, go through the press, and become a book. He who chooses to follow the results of enlightened experience as there detailed is guilty of book farming." [Gen. Far. vol. IV.]

But a book farmer is beginning to be looked upon with less horror than formerly, and even some who were wont to consider a book on farming as a useless if not injurious thing, have, according to the above definition been (we rejoice to say) guilty of assisting to make one by putting pen to paper and communicating the fruits of their own observation and experience. We shall bid all welcome to our columns, but more particularly those, who, having been deluded in this respect, feel willing to atone for it by adding to the common stock. Our readers may rest assured that we shall endeavor to follow the "even tenor of our way" with a steady eye to the improvement of our State in farming, mechanics, morals and general knowledge—and especially to the rousing our citizens to a sense of the importance of looking around them, of learning the strength and resources of Maine, and of establishing such connected public improvements as shall tend to lift her from "her low estate," and place her where the God of Nature designed she should be—in the foremost rank of the sisterhood. With politics—that "troubled sea casting up mire and dirt" we shall, as heretofore, endeavor not to defile our garments, but aim to benefit all and to injure none.

More Lime Discovered.

A specimen of lime stone has been left at our office, from the farm of Mr. WILLIAM WINTER in the town of Carthage, Oxford County. The specimen left, was taken from the upper part of the rock, and is somewhat weathered, but it promises to be of a good quality. There are some impurities mixed with the rock, but we have no doubt it will prove to be a valuable acquisition to the farmers and others in that vicinity as a manure. We would recommend a strict search to be made in that region, and that a quarry be opened in the most advantageous situation early in the spring, and that the farmers apply it freely to their wheat and grain crops. This formation will no doubt be found to continue on in the direction of the strata, for ought we know, to the St. Lawrence—occasionally breaking up through the surface of the ground and then plunging under the soil out of sight. We rejoice, that on a search for this article, it is found so abundantly among us. An article so useful in the arts—and in agriculture should be highly prized when found in any ones neighborhood. We hope that search will continue to be made in other towns, and should be happy to hear of and notice the results.

NOTICES OF RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

New England Galaxy.

This well known paper has received an accession of strength to its Editorial department, in the shape of no less a personage than JOHN NEAL, Esq. of Portland. Neal, it will be recollected, was while Editor of the YANKEE, the only real literary paper that ever lived long enough in Maine to shew its strength before it breathed its last.

All who knew that paper will recollect that it was John Neal to the hub, saving ever and anon a touch of JEREMY BENTHAM, who by the way, seemed to be one of John's household Gods. Time brings strange mutations upon Editors and their works. Poor Jeremy has gone to the shades, and the Yankee, after swallowing the Boston Literary Gazette and the Bachelor's Journal, either had the colic or the cramp, and was kinked up into a monthly pamphlet, and finally in its turn was swallowed by the Boston Ladies' Magazine. Neal has rested from his editorial labors until now—when lo! he has again become lord of the ascendant in the Galaxy—even the New England Galaxy,—the very paper which it will be recollected, he bombarded hot and heavy in the Yankee, and would have blown it and poor Buckingham the then editor, sky high—only thy wouldn't stayed blowed. A lucky hit for John, that, and the public too, for had he demolished it we probably should not again have the pleasure of reading his paragraphs editorial as we now can. He is however at home again, and although Jeremy is defunct, his ghost is on hand. Neal has a strong—nervous—abrupt—odd—pleasing offhand style—as faulty as any body's, particularly abounding in the first person, as much as to say, who but me? From all appearances the Junior Editor, WELD, will, in farmer's parlance, keep his "cend" of the yoke up, and with such a team hitched on, the paper will undoubtedly "go ahead" in good style.

American Monthly Magazine.

The January number of this pleasing work has been received. We think the engravings of this number, taken together, are better than any of the preceding numbers. We were particularly pleased with the portrait of our old favorite—the Blue Jay, alias "corn bird"—that "feathered dandy" of the forest, well known to every school-boy as a handsome, noisy pilfering thief. The white breasted Nuthatch, better known in this region by the name of *sap sucker* or *quank quanks*, is very natural and correct.

Horticultural Register, and Gardiner's Magazine.

A work with the above title has been lying upon our table for some time. It is a neatly executed octavo magazine. Published by Geo. C. Barret, at the New England Farmer office, Boston, and edited by THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, already so favorably known in N. England, and J. E. Teschemacher.

We hail with pleasure any thing which promises so much good to the community as we think the Register will afford. The strong and rapid march which the delightful art of gardening has made

within a few years in the vicinity of Boston, and the favorable influence which this state of things has upon more distant sections of the land, lead us to conclude that the Register will meet with a cordial and ample support. The present number contains the following articles.

Introduction—On the Importance of Cultivating good Fruit—New Fruits—Cultivation and Protection of Plants—On the Grape Vine—Eschscholtzia Californica—Hyacinths and other Flower Roots—Clarkea Pulchella—Kalmia Latifolia—On the Cultivation of Celery—Coiling System of Cultivating the Vine in Pots—The Dahlia—Cropping Borders in which Fruit Trees grow—Fruit on Pear Trees—On growing Gooseberries—New method of writing on Zinc—Purple Broccoli from Slips—Cultivation of Onions—Potatoes—Premature Shriveling of Grapes—Officers of the Mass. Hort. Society.

Yankee Farmer.

This work—the specimen number of which we noticed some time since, has commenced operations. It is published once a fortnight, in Cornish, Maine, by S. W. COLE, at one dollar per annum. We hope brother Cole will rouse the "West Enders" up to the subject of Agriculture—persuade them to the necessity of raising their own bread—and set them to hunting for lime, and iron, and marl, and such like valuable materials, the possession and good use of which, make a people strong, comfortable and happy.

From the Genesee Farmer.

On a Rotation of Crops.

We invite the attention of farmers to the following letter. The writer has been willing to communicate his own views, and would be gratified to receive those of others through the medium of our paper. In arranging the crops for a judicious rotation, the greatest difficulty seems to be in the preparation of the ground for wheat, that is if *summer fallows* are to be discarded. Indian corn for instance may leave the land in fine order, and be fit to cut up in good time; but to clear the field immediately for the plough is a heavy task in some districts where extra laborers can hardly be obtained. So potatoes and mangel wurtzel, are excellent fallow crops: but they can rarely be got off in time for wheat. Sometimes indeed, late sowed wheat does well; but is a safer course to give it time to spread into four or five leaves before winter.

The management that produces the best crops of this grain, is deserving of much consideration; and as it is the staple or principal crop, whatever contributes materially to its excellence, keeping within reasonable limits of expense, ought to be done or provided. Some farmers have been positive that the surest crop of wheat is on a clover lay; but others have spoken less encouragingly of this method. We think however, and our belief is founded on observation,—that if the plough is not permitted to touch the subsoil; if a few weeks are allowed for the ground to mellow before seeding time, and if compost or well rotted manure be applied just before sowing, and well mixed with fine harrows,—that this plan would go as far to insure a good crop as any other within our knowledge.

In regard to the rotation proposed, it appears to us that the two crops of wheat come too closely in succession; and it would be better if two years instead of one could be made to intervene.

"I own a small farm; and have been for many years impressed with the importance of bringing it under a proper rotation of crops. It is managed at present in a sort of hap-hazard way, one year having a much larger crop of wheat than it is convenient to have another year, owing to the unequal size of my fields. The manure is not applied with any regularity; and some lots have never received

a shovel-full from the barnyard. Sometimes when the wheat ground is too scant, I am tempted to enlarge the next crop by sowing on the stubble, a practice of very doubtful propriety at best; and I am seriously in earnest about some change for the better. I am persuaded that if my farm was properly laid out into fields of equal size, each one in rotation coming under the culture of corn, wheat, oats, &c. in succession, that my business might all move on like clock work; and in a manner that would be more pleasant and more profitable.

"I confess that I am rather puzzled however, to fix on a proper rotation. There ought to be *two fields* with wheat every year, and only one with corn, because wheat is our most profitable crop.—As for oats and barley, I should have enough if both together only occupied a field. Our neighborhood is too remote from a market to go largely into the growing of potatoes, turneps, or mangel wurtzel; and as I make no calculations on feeding many cattle for the butchers, it is doubtful if I could manage more than half a field with root crops. Buckwheat indeed is in some demand, and might occupy the other half. My plans may be better understood if I say that I have some meadow and some pasture which I do not purpose to bring under this system.

"Now how shall I work it? The treatment of one field will be an example of the management of all; and if I begin with Indian corn for the *first year* what ought to follow? Indian corn by being planted early, may be cut off in time to get in wheat seasonably; but I think the chance for a good crop is not equal to the chance when it is sown on a summer fallow. Can we profitably throw out *summer fallows* in a good rotation? I have some doubts—but supposing the wheat to be sowed on the corn ground, then I would sow clover seed, and roll it in, early in the spring. Ought it to have a dressing of plaster at this time? Is rolling the ground sufficient without brushing in the seed? I am satisfied that a great deal of clover seed is wasted by leaving it exposed on the surface.

"The *second year* being wheat, the *third year* would be clover for mowing. In the fall I would again sow it with wheat. Sandy loams may be ploughed almost at any time; but mine is a heavy loam, and cannot be ploughed to good advantage unless the ground be moist. This advantage may be had however, in a great majority of years, by beginning to turn over the sod, immediately after harvest, whenever it is in a good condition. It is all the better for wheat that is to be sown on a clover lay, to have the ploughing done some weeks before seeding time, as the ground will have a chance to become mellow; and it ought to be ploughed so deep that the harrow in pulverizing it, will not disturb the roots. The use of a heavy roller before the harrow is put on, and while the sod is fresh and pliable, would also be found of great benefit.

"The *fourth year* would therefore be wheat; and to prepare the ground for wheat crops in the *fifth year*, I would plough the stubble in the fall. The other part might be sown with clover on the wheat in the preceding spring for pasture, and then not be turned over till the following season. I dislike indeed, to have the same field under such different management, but do not discover how it can be better. The root crop ought to be manured. Potatoes do well with almost any thing from the stable, but turneps and mangel wurtzel require compost or the scrapings of the barn-yard.

"I know that some farmers dislike to raise buckwheat, and assign two reasons for their aversion: One is that the seed which drops on the ground springs up like a weed among the succeeding crop; and another, that it impoverishes the land. It is said however, that the first objection is nullified by ploughing in the fall; and the second is without doubt founded in error. Buckwheat in itself is not an impoverishing crop, but it leaves the land so bare that by neglect it soon becomes in a poor condition. This may be prevented by sowing it with oats.

"An objection may be made that only half of the field is to be manured; but this may be obviated or lessened by sowing this part in the *sixth year* with barley which requires a rich soil. When this and the oats are put in, without delay I would sow clover seed on both, and finish by rolling the ground smooth. Would it be best to sow timothy along with the clover? As I should design this field for mowing, the timothy would hardly be ripe

enough for good hay at the time when the clover should be cut. It appears that we have at least two kinds of clover in this country. The *larger* is certainly unprofitable for mowing; it *lodges*, and its long coarse stalks make but poor hay, though some think well of it for pasture. This sort is sometimes called the honey-suckle. The *smaller* kind is less liable to lodge, and it has more leaves in proportion to the length of the stalk.

"The *seventh year* would produce clover which completes the rotation, the field coming again under Indian corn. On this crop I would bestow the manure which had collected in the barn-yard during the winter, and turn it in along with the clover sod. This should be just deep enough to lie undisturbed by the harrow or the cultivator, but no deeper; and this sod I would not loosen up, till in the fall when I came to plough for wheat.

"I have no doubt but improvements may be made on this plan for a rotation; and I should feel thankful to any of your correspondents who would propose them; but I have endeavored to arrange the crops so that those of different characters should alternate with each other agreeably to the rules laid down at page 377, vol. 4.

"In a wheat-growing country like ours, though excellent crops of rye might be raised on the stubble, yet but little of it would be wanted on a farm; and I have no notion of poisoning my fellow creatures by sending it to a distillery. Some farmers consider peas as a substitute for a summer fallow; but I have observed that many who have tried them in this quarter, are neglecting their cultivation. This is probably not done without a good reason. To harvest them is a tedious operation, and they are only applied to fattening pork. If we had a machine or instrument that would expeditiously clear the field,—something in the manner of a horse-rake,—their value as a crop would be much increased."

From the Genesee Farmer.

Fences made of Slabs.

Slab fence is the cheapest fence I can make. It has cost me about the same as nails for a good board fence. My method of building is different from any I have seen. As it has been of considerable service to me, I will attempt a description, as it may benefit others.

Set a row of short crotches on a straight line,—then set a row of slabs into the crotches with the flat ends together. Blocks or flat stone, may answer, but the slabs do not lay up so handy. Set short stakes across the ends of the first slabs,—set in as before,—then add another row of long stakes with slabs well fitted in, and the fence is completed. If the crotches are set 18 inches high, two rows of slabs will turn most horned cattle. The slabs should be of good width and the stakes large, straight and well drove. This fence will stand from four to ten years, or as long as the stakes are sound. Slabs are here most generally used for fuel, but are sometimes thrown away. I saw a pile of flood-wood the other day, consisting mostly of slabs, and I should think there were enough for five hundred rods of fence; and this where good rails are worth three dollars a hundred. Now I am sure that three slabs will make more fence than six rails. I do not recommend this as the best for permanent fences, but it is much better than none. It may answer as a protection for line fences and most kinds of division fences on a farm. I select my slabs at the mill, and pay one dollar a hundred. The above plan of making slab fence is the only successful one I have ever tried, and I am of the opinion that they can be put to no better use.

W. P. R.

Holland Patent, December 2, 1834.

Sheep.

It is important during deep snows, when sheep cannot obtain a supply of fresh grass, that a sufficient supply of proper laxative food be furnished them; for when sheep are fed entirely on dry hay, they are liable to become costive and feverish, which not only immediately injures the animal, but also causes the wool to become clotted, which greatly reduces its value, and materially lessens the quality. For this purpose, green food, such as cabbages, turneps, potatoes, &c. should be fed in moderate quantities to them. Indian corn meal, boiled grain, &c. with a small quantity of salt intermixed,

is excellent for sheep. Careful attention to good feeding, not only has a direct tendency to improve the condition of the animal, but also prevents actual disease, by which, if they are not destroyed, a great loss arises in the quantity as well as quality of the wool, and in various other ways. The ewes will give more milk when well kept, consequently the lambs will thrive better, and thus the improved condition will be perpetuated. An opinion is not uncommon, that water is not necessary for sheep in winter, and they are therefore entirely excluded from it. But a little reflection should convince us that it is as necessary to the performance of the animal functions in this as in other animals; and they will drink readily when it is supplied to them.

Genesee Farmer.

From the Genesee Farmer.

Destruction of Canada Thistles.

It is known to the readers of the Farmer, that I have not been quite easy, on witnessing the presence of Canada Thistles, and their rapid increase in our borders. Satisfied as I was, that I saw, in these unwelcome foreigners, a formidable enemy to my country, how could I forbear sounding an alarm? I sounded it repeatedly. The alarm not having been taken, and nothing having been done with efficiency to discomfit the enemy, he has gained strength, enlarged his boundaries, multiplied his bulwarks, and, I fear, become the unconquerable lord of the land.

It is not my object, in introducing this subject, to call, as I have done, for legislative enactments to be used as weapons in the warfare against Canada Thistles. I am constrained to declare it as my honest belief, that the time for successful legislation in this state, with intent to achieve the expulsion of Canada Thistles, is gone by. I am apprehensive, too, that legislation, at this late day, can avail little or nothing towards hindering them from spreading more extensively in the country. The legislature should have acted on this subject, long since, with decision and energy. Thus, an amount of evil surpassing calculation, now entailed upon the state, might have been prevented. The evil to be overcome, now presents itself in an attitude so gigantic, as to defy legislative, and, I fear, all human agency. It is in vain to attempt a concealment of the fact, that the state of New-York, especially its western section, so distinguished for its excellence, is doomed to lie under a heavy pressure of that fearful primeval curse, "Thistles also shall it bring forth unto thee."

It is possible, and perhaps not unlikely, that, by legislation, something might be done for those districts and sections of the state, in which Canada Thistles have yet gained only a slender foothold. Let the inhabitants of such districts settle the question among themselves. Perhaps, too, the legislature may do something to advantage, by passing laws more efficient than such as now exist, to prevent Canada Thistles from growing on public roads. I regard this as an object of importance. I know not whether any thing can be done, by legislative enactments, to relieve such praiseworthy farmers as desire to practice neat husbandry, from the evil of having their farms polluted, by reason of their proximity to those of slack and slovenly neighbors. Their claims to the aid of legislative authorities, are deserving of great and sympathetic regard.

After stating these few probable exceptions, it remains for me to say, I am no longer willing to hold myself responsible, in the slightest degree, for the success of legislative enactments on the subject of Canada Thistles. If then government cannot afford the relief we need, whither shall we go for help? Great as the evil complained of is, and certain as it is to abide in the country, descending, perhaps, during the progress of countless generations, down the long vale of all future time, yet much may be done to parry its mischief, and slacken its mischievous career.

There is no peculiar difficulty, in destroying Canada Thistles. They are more easily destroyed than many other vegetables. It is not because they are remarkably tenacious of life, that they are to be regarded as more dangerous than some other sorts of noxious weeds. They are indeed, in their very nature, odious plants, offensive to the sight, cruel to the touch, and more embarrassing to the operations of agriculture than any other weeds known of. They incline more than most other vegetables to monopolize the soil, claiming its exclusive possession. Yet

their character, as plants transcendantly dangerous, is derived chiefly from their peculiar facilities of propagation. To this, no checks can be interposed—no barriers can be erected to limit their bounds.

Farmers, instead of looking to the legislature, and waiting for that body to prescribe modes of action, should, in relation to this concern, resolve to be their own law-givers, and to make the best use they can of their own resources. They might, if I am not mistaken, greatly benefit themselves, by forming in their respective neighborhoods, associations for the purpose of promoting within their bounds concert of action in regard to Canada Thistles, and other noxious weeds.—Thus let neighbors come together. Let the object of their meeting be, to consider their common interests in regard to noxious weeds, but chiefly Canada Thistles. Let them devise the best practicable methods of controlling and subduing such weeds; and let them become pledged to each other, that they will take care of their noxious weeds; that each one will take care of his own, and do it so effectually, as to prevent his farm injuring other farms in the neighborhood, by disseminating the seeds of noxious plants.

I desire the reader to pause here. It appears to me, the suggestion now offered merits more than ordinary attention. Might not farmers derive to themselves inestimable advantages from thus forming themselves into neighborhood associations, for the better improvement of their common interests? At their meetings, which should be held, perhaps, semi-annually, they might communicate to each other much useful instruction, serving to awaken enterprise, and to stimulate to the practice of useful industry. At their meetings, too, they might adopt rules for the regulation of practice in their neighborhood; not only in regard to noxious weeds, but many other things intimately connected with their common interest. Who can doubt the utility of such associations? A neighborhood may embrace a considerable territory, perhaps, in some cases, a whole town.

The impress is deep on my mind, that if farmers, whose misfortune it is to have their farms infested with Canada Thistles, would adopt regulations similar to those now proposed, they might subject their thistles to such control as to render them nearly or quite harmless. Perhaps a neighborhood, uniting and persevering in a course of judicious practice, might, in a few years, entirely expel them from its bounds. Why has nothing of this been done? It now seems to me strange, that farmers have not, long since, been in the practice of forming themselves into associations, such as have been described. Had this been done, and had such associations been common and general in the country during the last twenty years, I scarcely believe we should now have any such evils to complain of, as the presence of Canada Thistles.

It remains for me to say to the whole family of ploughboys, that they ought no longer to sleep over this subject. To them it is a subject big with importance. There is an error which seems to be almost universally prevalent among farmers. It is, that they are altogether too careless in regard to noxious weeds. It is believed very few farmers, if any, think of making appropriations for the payment of weed taxes. Yet, I have not the least doubt, there is in Western New-York many a farmer, who might, to his great advantage, expend annually \$100 in keeping his farm clear of noxious weeds.

DAN BRADLEY.

Marcellus, December, 1834.

From the New York Cultivator.

Old-Fashioned Merino Sheep.

I had occasion, in the last number of the Cultivator, to notice a lot of very beautiful South Down sheep, lately imported from England by F. Rotch, Esq., of Butternuts, Otsego county. I have since been favored with a view of twenty-one head of very superior "old-fashioned Merino ewes," destined to grace the valley and verdant hills of the Butternuts, whose fleeces, I was informed, averaged, last summer, 4 1-2 lbs. of clean wool each, besides giving a good lamb.

In October last, four bucks of the same description, whose fleeces weighed from 6 3-4 to 9 1-2 lbs. each of good fine wool, passed through this city—two for Mr. Rotch and two for Judge P. Franchot of the same town.

These, I believe, are descendants from the famous breed of Merino sheep, first introduced in this

country by the late Chancellor Livingston from France, and Col. Humphrey from Spain.

They are a more hardy and thrifty race than our native or Saxony sheep, as is acknowledged by every person who has kept a mixed flock, feeding together either on dry food or grass.

A valuable correspondent observes, in one of his letters to me, "sheep of the above description are now very scarce, and will soon be in great demand, for all wool-growers are aiming at small fine fleeces whose constitutions will not stand severe wet and exposure to cold. The difficulty is already beginning to be felt, and nothing but a resort to the 'old-fashioned Merino' will help it."

These sheep have been selected by a person well qualified for the task, and whose experience in sheep and wool has been very extensive; were procured at a very great expense—having travelled over a vast extent of country—selecting some from one flock and some from another, until he collected a small but very superior flock, having in view, fine quality and great quantity of wool, uniting with a large and heavy carcass.

Hereafter, I presume, we must look to Mr. R. for the pure breed of "South Down" and "Merino sheep," as well as for the "Improved Durham Short Horned" cattle, of which he has a herd, excelled by few—surpassed by none; for he is a great stickler for blood and pedigree, even to his barn-yard fowls.

Mr. R. certainly deserves great credit, not only of the county of Otsego, but of this state, for his indefatigable exertions in procuring such animals; and we have every reason to hope and trust that he will be amply remunerated by a discerning community, for the very great expense he has already incurred.—I have now in my possession, and propose to give, in the next number of the Cultivator, a cut, exhibiting a very striking resemblance to one of the above bucks, in the form of "Don Pedro," with a short history of the same, imported by Mr. Dupont in 1801—then residing in the vicinity of New-York, and supposed to be the first buck of the pure Merino breed introduced into this country.

AMATEUR.

Albany, Dec. 1834.

From the Genesee Farmer.

Doing Things in Time.

"For want of a nail the shoe was lost," &c.

POOR RICHARD.

And for want of a rail the ox was lost. This fact occurred with one of my neighbors not long since. He bought a fine ox which had become breachy, by low fences probably; for I find this is the principal cause which teaches horses and cattle to jump. My neighbor neglected to put up some of the rails of his cornfield; the corn was not quite ripe. The ox jumped in and ate until he died. For want of a rail, this ox, worth thirty five dollars, was lost.

Now let us look at home a little. Let it not be supposed because we notice low fences in others, we think our own cannot be mended. For one I plead guilty of having some very poor fence on my farm, and much trouble I confess it has given me. But while I confess my sins in this particular, I may also say that I have commenced the work of reform, by getting a quantity of rail timber out ready to split and put in fence next spring. Are we all about this good work? There are few farmers who have not some poor fence to mend. Are they now, in the leisure season (the only time farmers can call leisure) while nature seems to rest, that man may turn himself a little;—are they now about this work of preparation?

I have been surprised to notice how many farmers neglect improving their time in winter. Many think it is only necessary to get up their fire wood, fodder the cattle, &c., such little jobs as are called the "chores."

How much seasonable preparation for spring might be made now! How many tools put in order! How many nails driven, barn doors hung, Why leave any thing which may be needed hereafter, until the moment we want it?

As to a seasonable time to commence any work on a farm, I think the best season to get about it is a little sooner than the usual time. At least, it is safest to calculate the time so, for it nearly always happens that planting, gathering, sowing and every thing else, is a little behind the time it should be. The consequence is we generally find that instead of our farmers driving their work, their work drives them.

POOR RICHARD.

Communications.

For the Maine Farmer.

South Down Sheep.

MR. HOLMES:—I wish to inform the public that CHARLES VAUGHAN, Esq. of this town, has imported in the ship Neptune, from the County of Norfolk, England, five Cows and two Bucks of the South Down breed, for the purpose of carrying on an improvement in sheep, begun by him some years since. They have arrived at Mr. Vaughan's farm in fine condition, with the exception of the loss of a part of the wool, caused by their being kept too close and warm, during the long passage of thirty days from Boston to Bath.

They have been selected with great care by a friend of Mr. Vaughan's in England, and are undoubtedly true specimens of the Improved South Down breed.

The specific characters of these sheep are, faces and legs black or dark grey,—head small and well shaped, without horns,—neck small, straight, and set high on the shoulders,—back straight and broad—chest prominent and very capacious,—bodies round, deep and long,—hind quarter being full, particularly about the rump and waist. Constitutions very hardy and vigorous. Fleece equal in fineness to three fourths blooded Merino,—flocks averaging from four to five pounds per head. Mutton of finest quality known in Great Britain, commanding the highest price. Carcasses weighing from fifteen to twenty-five pounds per quarter.

The history of the origin of this breed, I understand, according to the books, to be as follows:—

There has existed from time immemorial on the barren and chalky hills of the South and South-west parts of England, called the Downs, a race of Sheep with black or grey faces and legs, remarkable for the delicacy of their flesh, the hardiness and vigor of their constitutions, their activity, and a faculty for obtaining their support upon the most rough and sterile soils. Of this breed the following description is given in the COMPLETE GRAZIER.

"Faces and legs grey; bones fine; neck long and small; low before; shoulder high; light in the fore quarter; sides broad; loins tolerably good; back-bone rather too high; thigh and twist good; wool very fine and short, (the staple being from two to three inches in length,) weighing on average of two pounds and a half per fleece, when killed at two years old. Flesh fine grained and of excellent flavor. Quick feeders. Constitutions hardy and vigorous. Capable of great improvement. The South Down Sheep are principally bred on the dry chalky downs of Sussex, whence this valuable breed is gradually being introduced into various districts."

This breed of Sheep was a few years since carried into the County of Norfolk, where, by the skillful and judicious system of breeding and rearing, practiced by the Hon. T. W. COKE and others, it has so much improved that the weight of wool per head has been nearly doubled, their carcasses have increased in weight one third, and now rival in symmetry the best shaped sheep in England.

Col. POWELL, of Philadelphia, who has had ample experience with these sheep, gives the following testimony concerning them.

"By their activity and vigor, both of muscle and constitution, they are fitted to encounter every difficulty, as well as to endure the extremes of heat and cold. They occupy in England one of the most exposed and least fertile portions of the Island—their mutton is of the finest kind, though from the habits of the sheep it can be produced at least cost."

I think their introduction into this country is an acquisition not less valuable than that of any other variety ever known here. They will give a description of wool which has always been wanted

between combing-wool, and the finest of broad-cloth-wool. And we have now the stock for producing all these varieties of wool. Those who are desirous of crossing the Merino or Saxon with a distinct breed, for the purpose of giving better forms and constitutions, will find in this breed the best animal for that object which I have ever seen. In this cross there would be at least a probability of retaining in a good degree the fineness of the Merino fleece, with some additional weight and length of staple from the South Down. In crossing the Merino with the native breed or with the Dishley, some of the most valuable properties of the fleece of the former have always been sacrificed.

Yours, SANFORD HOWARD.

VAUGHAN FARM,
Hallowell, Jan. 18, 1835.

N. B. I send enclosed a specimen of wool from a South Down Buck of Mr. Vaughan's importation, which will rank as high in the scale of *sheep beauty* as any animal I have ever seen. S. H.

For the Maine Farmer.

"O Ichabod, Awake."

MR. HOLMES:—This was the exclamation of a brother chip of the Farmer's Almanack, a few years since. Perhaps he had in his mind's eye some lazy lout of the sod, not a farmer, who lay snoring some bright summer's morning long after the sun had kissed the pine tops. Be that as it may, I thought it would do well for a caption, allowing the reader to alter it to suit circumstances. Well, says the reader, what do you want? I'll tell thee. Not long since I received a few lines from the Editor of the Maine Farmer expressing a wish for some assistance in extending his subscription list. So, thinks I, I will even take a journey down country and see what Mr. Editor, Mr. Printer, and the other folks down in that part of Downingville were doing. For, thinks I, if these folks have got stuck in the mud, by their own laziness, let them sweat, but if they are really lifting at the wheel like good fellows, why we'll e'en turn to and clap shoulder to the wheel likewise.

Well, reader, I'll tell you, it did my heart good to find them wide awake. They seem determined to make the Maine Farmer what it ought to be, to get a new type, &c. and to spare no pains to render its mechanical execution complete. So far, well—but then thinks I to myself, this will cost money—a good deal of money. Where's this coming from? So I got them to let me look at the subscription list for our County. And how do you think I felt then? Sick—heart-sick. Only think, THIRTY-EIGHT subscribers only in the whole County of Oxford for an Agricultural paper!! "O Ichabod, awake"! But what is to be done? Why brother chip—brother farmer, or whatever else you call yourself, I'll tell you what I've been thinking about, since I came home. Isn't there one or two spirited farmers in almost every town in the State who will step right up to the work and procure five or six subscribers? You believe no doubt in the potency of the press, as effectual in the cause of agriculture as any other. Look at our political quiddies. When they want to get up a new candidate for President, or put down an old one, the press is put in rapid motion, and runners are scouring the country in all directions. They can tell all about the "deposits," and a thousand other things. They learn much in the same way a parrot learns to talk. Now I accidentally found a deposit last summer, a valuable one too, but suppose it will be of no use to the owner or any one else, until we have better times, I mean till farmers attend to their own interest. Now if the owner of this de-

posit would take the Maine Farmer it would teach him how to manage such deposits, and better, far better would it be to him than a gold mine. And further, I can tell the farmers there is no question about the constitutionality of removing such deposits. Now Brother Farmer, as to political matters, I am willing you should enjoy your own opinion, as I am determined to mine, but come let us unite and rally all together under the banner of Agricultural improvement. For my own part, I think myself more than doubly compensated for the money which I have paid for the Maine Farmer, (and I owe nothing for it)—yes, more than five times the price of the paper for one year has it benefitted me. When I have been reading the Farmer, I have been learning, and when I have been writing for the Farmer I have been improving my mind in valuable knowledge. And yet I have only got into some of the easiest lessons of the Agricultural Spelling book. But I am not discouraged yet.—Perseverance, patience, and unwearied vigilance may accomplish much. "O Ichabod, awake!"

PERU, JAN'y, 1835.

J. H. J.

For the Maine Farmer.

How to Prevent Smut in Wheat.

MR. HOLMES:—Were not the Farmers in this County so much interested in the culture of wheat I should forbear to say any thing on the subject, since so many more able pens have been employed respecting it. But in attending to what has been written lately on the subject of the cause of smut and rust, and especially to that article by "A" who attributes smut to Animalculæ sowed with the seed, and while pondering on his ideas, I fell in company with an aged and very intelligent gentleman who has long resided in Vermont, where he still lives.

He informed me that he raised much wheat on his farm. That formerly much of it was smutty, which rendered it poor deteriorated stuff. For the last twenty years, however, he had raised no such stuff, and he observed that no one need to. He got rid of it by only putting his seed wheat for a short time into strong lye made of wood ashes. It should be sufficiently strong to bear up an egg. He deposits it in the cold lye—stirs well—skims off all the oats and dirt that float, and immediately takes it out and sows it. He stated that even in this short time he has seen the hull or outer skin of the kernel slip entirely off, but being soon sowed it never fails to vegetate. Previous to sowing he rolls it in plaster or lime merely to dry it. Now if there be Animalculæ or whatever may be the cause of smut, this is a sovereign remedy as twenty years experience has taught him. Thousands of bushels of good clean wheat he has raised during that time while others are complaining that theirs is more or less smutty. As this is easy for all farmers to try, I recommend it, and only add that if it is a remedy, they must be slovens if hereafter they raise smut instead of good clean wheat. W.

For the Maine Farmer.

Mammoth Turnip.

ORIN & J. H. FULLER, of La Grange, Me. raised a turnip last season that weighed forty-one and one fourth pounds with the tops. When divested of the tops, thirty-one pounds. Forty-one bushels grew on a piece of ground, twelve by fifteen yards. The ground was pastured until the spring of 1833, when it was broken up and planted with corn. After this, ploughed and planted to turnips about the middle of May last, without any dressing—but the land was considered sufficiently rich on account of the cattle lying on the part planted to turnips. They

were planted in hills about thirty inches each way, one left to grow in each hill.

Yours, respectfully,

O. F.

For the Maine Farmer.

Produce of 37 Rods of Land.

MR. HOLMES:—During the last year, 1834, I raised fourteen bushels of good corn—twelve bushels of great turnips, and a bushel of garden beans, besides all we used and gave away—twenty-two lbs. of broom corn, and twenty good heads of cabbages. Had also upon the land a cucumber bed. All from thirty-seven square rods of land.

Yours, &c. MORDECAI MORTON.
Winthrop, Jan'y, 1835.

For the Maine Farmer.

Pitts' Chain Pump.

MR. HOLMES:—Having used Pitts' Chain Pump in a well from which I water my stock for about 8 months, I have found it to possess many properties which are deficient in the common pump.

First, it requires much less labor to raise a given quantity of water than the common pump. This is sufficiently obvious by trying it. Many have tried my pump and thereby satisfied themselves of this fact. It is a matter of regret that it has never been in proper order—it was not prepared for the well, but put in by way of trial, and it being too long was cut off, leaving the chain the full length, which being of course too long for the pump, the links fell in a heap at the bottom of the pump, and were sometimes drawn up double to the tube and thereby caused it to catch or suddenly stop. But as it answered my purpose much better than my common pump ever did, it was concluded to let it remain thorough the cold weather.

This kind of pump is likewise valuable on another account, because the motion produced by the chain in the well, prevents the water from stagnating, & keeps it in a pure state. Of this I have had a full trial. My well well dug down to a ledge and was stoned ten feet in diameter, that I might, if necessary hereafter, sink it into the ledge without taking up the stones. It of course contained a large body of water, and in the summer season, when I used the common pump, it always became very impure and offensive. During the last summer when I used the chain pump it continued perfectly pure. The chain pump has proved itself to my satisfaction, secure against the effects of frost. Mine could scarcely be placed in a colder situation, and no ice has ever gathered in the pump, and it has never stuck by the frost, although we have had the thermometer down to 38 degrees below Zero.

JOHN KEZER, JR.

Winthrop, Jan'y 29, 1835.

For the Maine Farmer.

Anti-Slandering Societies.

MR. HOLMES:—Sir, It is with feelings of sincere pleasure that I notice in the Farmer the cooperation of some of the fair sex of our State, by uniting themselves into Societies for the promotion of friendship and the checking of Slander—that great destroyer of social life—that curse which breaks up the peace of neighborhoods and sets at variance families and domestics, and shuts up the sources from which is derived so much enjoyment when neighbors meet on equal terms, and exchange the greetings and salutations of friendship. May every respectable female look upon the Slanderer as one who is neither fit for society, nor worthy of good will; and especially may they examine themselves and beware, lest while deeming themselves respectable and watching others, they do not deal out

slander upon others by wholesale. Some are prone to think that tattling, backbiting, &c. is confined to the female sex. Not so. Indeed, so guilty are we of this evil that I fear it would be almost useless to attempt to raise up a thorough going Anti-Slandering Society. As the ladies are pretty resolute when they enlist in a good cause, (one exception though, they are "plaguy" apt to look back when they have joined an Anti-Matrimonial Society a few months, especially when they have a chance to quit celibacy,) I hope they will "go ahead" with the zeal that is worthy the good cause in which they have embarked, and that the day is not far distant when, relieved from slander, we shall be a happy people.

B. G. E.

For the Maine Farmer.

Bean's Thrashing Machine.

MR. HOLMES:—Sir, In the Report of the Incidental Committee, published in the Farmer Jan'y 2d, I saw a notice of my Thrashing Machine. Now the fact is, my machine was not at the Show. The one thought to be mine was a machine supposed to be taken in part from mine—and as was observed "may stand on its own bottom." But my machine will recommend itself, and I am perfectly willing to have it fairly tried. The machine exhibited, taking as a whole, notwithstanding I claim the principal, is no more in comparison with mine for thrashing grain, than that is to Jacob's for thrashing down the mountains. As the remarks referred to were founded upon a mistake, I trust that it will be rectified. If the following Certificate is worthy a place in the Farmer, you will oblige your humble servant by inserting it.

JOSHUA BEAN.

Readfield, Jan'y 27, 1835.

As we unwittingly got the wrong pig by the ear, while performing the duties of Incidental Committee, we cheerfully beg pardon of Mr. Bean. It was stated to us that the machine in question was Mr. Bean's, and as we were not till this moment informed of the error, we reported it as such. In regard to the certificate, it is a very good one, and the publisher says he shall be happy to put it in his advertising columns, with the others, for the usual fee.

E. HOLMES, Chairman of the Incidental Committee.

Mechanics.

From the Boston Patriot.

Fly Boats.

So much attention has in this country been devoted to, and money expended in the facilities of rapid travelling, that it is a little surprising that "Fly Boats" which have been so successfully adopted in Great Britain, have not been introduced upon our Canals for the transportation of passengers. It must be owing to a want of knowledge of the successful result of experiments made in England, that they are not generally in use in the U. States. "Fly Boats," as they are aptly called, are made of Sheet Iron, from 70 to 90 feet in length, and from 1 to 7 feet in width, and capable of carrying 70 to 80 passengers; they are drawn by two horses at any rate of speed of which the animals are capable, but usually at the rate of 10 or 12 miles the hour. The form is that of a racing gig, sharp fore and aft, and best calculated to cut the water, encountering the least resistance.

The first experiments were made, and the Iron Fly Boats were first introduced in the year 1830, on the Ardrossan Canal in Scotland, a short narrow Canal connecting Glasgow with the town of Johnston. This Canal is only 12 miles long, and is particularly ill adapted to experiments of this description, but which, nevertheless, has so well succeeded, that the stock which previously could not be given away, is now at a premium. The number of passengers arrived on this Canal during the three

summer months of 1833 was 79,832, more than 1000 per working day.

This Canal, sometimes called the Paisley Canal, is so narrow in some parts as not to allow of boats passing each other. The time usually occupied in performing the whole distance is one hour and 15 minutes, or at the rate of 9 miles the hour. On the Union Canal, connecting the waters of the Clyde and the Forth, on which these boats are in successful operation, the distance, 32 miles, has been performed in three hours, or at the rate of 11 miles per hour. A writer in Glasgow, speaking of "Fly Boats," says—"I have performed a voyage of 56 miles along two Canals, including the descent of 4 and the ascent of 11 locks, the passage of 18 draw-bridges, where the line was thrown off, and sixty common bridges, and a tunnel half a mile long, in six hours and thirty-eight minutes. The boat was of a trim shape, 69 feet long and 9 feet broad, and was drawn in stages by two horses each stage, and carried thirty-three passengers, with their luggage and attendants." On the Royal Canal in Ireland connecting Dublin with Mullingar, County of Westmeath, the distance 56 miles, is done in 6 hours, including stops, or at the rate of 9 miles the hour.—On a portion of this canal the writer was conveyed at the rate of 11 miles per hour, exclusive of the time required to pass five locks, which occupied exactly eleven minutes. "Fly Boats" have been introduced on several Canals in England with success, and the consequence has invariably been a great increase of business and travel.

The great objection hitherto made to rapid travelling on Canals is the injury done to the banks by the wave raised by the boat, and this has been sufficient and fatal. But this subject appears not to have been sufficiently understood, and it is yet to be accounted for why a boat, going at the rate of ten or twelve miles an hour, produces no wave, or one so slight as hardly to be perceptible, while the same boat, going at the rate of six miles the hour, creates a wave highly detrimental to the sides of the canal, yet such is nevertheless the fact. At very low velocities the rise of water is no greater than the quantity of water displaced by the floating body, and the same is true of great velocities. It has been ascertained by experiments, that a boat starting at a low velocity, and that velocity increased gradually to six miles the hour, creates such a wave as to wash over the sides of the canal, and this wave is so difficult to be overcome and passed, that it is better to stop and start again than attempt it; while a boat starting at the rate of ten miles the hour produces little or no wave, and it is easier for two horses to draw a boat with 70 or 80 passengers, at the rate of fifteen miles the hour, than at the low rate of six. The writer before referred to remarks, "when started at a low velocity, these boats move apparently along the smooth surface of the canal, meeting with no resistance other than that of a very small part of the fluid which they intersect. If in addition to this resistance, they are burdened with the obstruction of a small body of water carried on before, it is not perceptible. Let the speed be increased, and a body of water rises in front of the boat, preceding it at various distances, dependent on the velocity of the boat and increasing by degrees till it rises to eighteen inches and two feet, and occasioning such a resistance that the horse dragging the boat would, if it were allowed to continue, be unable to proceed for any distance. If, however, the speed be further increased, the boat advances to, and passes the wave, which subsides behind, and the water in the canal becomes again perfectly still." If a wave is created, and it is hardly possible to suppose that some should not be, it is behind the boat and not before it, and it is so slight that in the narrow Paisley canal, before referred to, no injury to the banks is perceptible, though these boats have been more than three years in operation, nor could I learn on particular inquiries of the lock tenders and others on the Royal canal, that any injury had accrued to that canal. I shall therefore consider the difficulties entirely overcome, and the facts established by sufficient experience, and leave it to others to assign the reasons.

The following is a more detailed account of the construction of an Iron fly boat. They are from 70 to 90 feet long, or any length the locks will admit, and from six to seven feet wide. The hulls are made of sheet iron plates of about No. 16 wire gauge, firmly rivetted to iron ribs, the bottoms are flat or nearly so with one or two keels. Their in-

side is lined with half inch boards, & there are seats on each side, furnished with cushions, with a passage between. The boats are covered with painted awnings stretched over wooden hoops and lined with glazed cotton, and are usually divided into two cabins, handsomely fitted up, with all the conveniences of windows, doors, &c. These boats are built as light as possible, and draws, when loaded, from six to twelve inches of water. The cheapness of this mode of conveyance is not one of its least recommendations. The cost of a boat in England is £125, or about \$550, and the whole expense of running 4 trips, or 48 miles, on the Paisley Canal, including horses, attendants, interest and 20 per cent. for a reserved fund to replace boats, horses, and for other incidental expenses, is £700, or about \$3100, per annum, or \$10 per day, or 22 cents per mile. In this country the first cost of the boat would be somewhat greater, while the cost and keeping of horses would be less than in England.

The fare in the Paisley Canal, is one penny in the first and three farthings per mile in the second cabin.

No one can doubt the necessity and propriety of the immediate introduction of the "Iron Fly Boats" on the canals in this country, particularly on those, which, like the Erie Canal, have long levels. The distance between Utica and Schenectady, 80 miles, (supposing these boats to travel at the same rate as those on the English canals) would be accomplished in ten hours, including stops, which now occupies 22 hours, and would be done in the day, and dispense with the inconveniences of a night passage. The distance between Utica and Syracuse, 60 miles on the long level, having no locks to pass, could be accomplished with ease in five hours, and the whole distance between Syracuse and Schenectady might in summer be performed between sun and sun, which now occupies a day and a night; and the same advantages would accrue on the canals in other portions of the country.

As a mode of conveyance the "Fly Boat" is one of the most agreeable,—combining ease and rapidity of motion, it is free from the fatigue of a stage coach, and the jar of the rail road car. B.

Summary.

U. S. SENATOR. Hon. JOHN RUGGLES of Thomaston, has been elected U. S. Senator by the Legislature of this State, to complete the term of Mr. Sprague, and for the six years next ensuing.

RHODE ISLAND. The Legislature of Rhode Island have been unable to elect an U. S. Senator.—After twenty unsuccessful ballotings the election was postponed until next year. The Democrats, Whigs, and Antislaverys, each had their candidates, and supported them without wavering.

KENTUCKY. The Legislature of Kentucky have elected Hon. John J. Crittenden, (a brother in law of Hon. Henry Clay,) as U. S. Senator in place of Hon. G. W. Bibb, whose term of office expires on the 3d of March next.

ALABAMA. The House of Representatives of Alabama have adopted resolutions, nominating Hugh L. White for the Presidency.

MASSACHUSETTS. A Convention of the Whig members of the Massachusetts Legislature have nominated Hon. Daniel Webster for the Presidency.

Hon. John Davis, the present Governor, has been elected a Senator in Congress in place of Mr. Silsbee, whose term expires on the 4th March next.

LOUISIANA. Charles Gayard has been elected a Senator from this State in place of Mr. Waggoner whose term of office expires on the 4th March.

MISSIONARIES MURDERED. Messrs. Sam'l Munson and Henry Lyman, Missionaries in Sumatra, were barbarously murdered by the natives in June last. They had advanced into the interior of the country for the purpose of discovery and cultivating friendly relations with the inhabitants, when they were slain, and it is asserted, eaten by the Cannibals. They were advised by a Rajah Swasa at the end of their second days journey, not to proceed until he should have first made enquiries, whether they could safely pursue their journey; but trusting in the purity of their motives, they re-

jected his prudent counsel and fell victims to their devotion and zeal. They were young men, and have left widows in Batavia, the place of their location, who were to remove to Singapore.

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE. We learn that on the 25th ult. Mark Oliver, aged ten years, son of Mr. Campbell Oliver of Orland, lost his life by a wound from an axe, which he accidentally received from another boy cutting wood with him at his father's door. The femoral artery was cut, and he bled to death in a few minutes, and before surgical aid could be procured.—*Portland Jeffersonian*.

AN AFFAIR OF HONOR. A duel was fought at Washington on the 27th ult. between Mr. Wise, of the House of Representatives, and Mr. Coke, of Virginia, who was formerly a member from the same district which Mr. W. represents, and was lately a candidate for Congress in opposition to him. The quarrel originated in some passages between the parties respecting the election.—*ib.*

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT. Mr. Wellington Heald, son of Deacon Ezekiel Heald of this town, had his clothes caught in the gear of Mr. J. W. Sawtelle's Grist Mill, on Thursday evening, last week, in such a manner as to draw him between the cog wheel and trundle head which moves one of the stones. The shock was so violent as to break the pivot on which the spindle stood, and throw the work out of gear, to which probably he owes the preservation of his life. His right shoulder was dislocated and his thigh lacerated in a shocking manner in passing between the cogs. Every part of his clothes excepting his stockings and shirt collar were wound in strips round the spindle. It is thought he will recover.—*Norridgewock Journal*.

WHAT NEXT? A Hartford (Conn.) correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, has furnished that paper with a serious matter of fact description of a mode of catching shad by steam! The description is accompanied by an explanatory diagram, and although you may laugh at the notion, gentle reader, we have no doubt that it will soon be got in successful operation, and add another to the multitude of Yankee inventions.

INTERVIEW OF THE CONDEMNED WITH HIS DYING FATHER. On Thursday, last week, Marvin Marey, (now awaiting his sentence as one of the Convent rioters) was permitted, in presence of the High Sheriff of the county, the gaoler, and two deputies, to visit his father, who was at the point of death. The scene was one of the most affecting ever witnessed. The great agitation of the father, and the agonized feelings of a mother can be better conceived by the sensitive heart, than described by the pen.—*Bunker Hill Aurora*.

SLEIGH RIDE TO LOUI'S ISLAND.*—As we had the pleasure a few days since, of being one of the above party, and the first, we believe, that has visited this place since the opening of Mr. ROLF's new and convenient Hotel, we take this occasion of calling the attention of those who have time, and inclination for a pleasant jaunt, to this new and comparatively, elegant establishment.

Boston has its Nahant—New York its Hoboken—Portland its hundred green Islands—Eastport its Campobello, Harbor, De Lute and Dog Island—all beautiful, elegant and favorite places of summer resort, and some of them rendered even classical by the Poet or the Painter's skill. Yet we doubt whether any of the above places combine at the same time a greater degree of beauty, novelty, and comfort than ROLF's place at Loui's Island. It is situated about twenty miles above Calais, at the outlet of principal branch of the St. Croix River, and within a few rods of Round Lake—the last of

* Is so called from being occupied by Capt. Loui, of the Passamaquoddy tribe of Indians, who separated himself from the tribe many years since and settled upon the shore of round lake. This is the only Indian of the tribe who has abandoned hunting as a distinct occupation, and engaged in agriculture. He is now possessed of abundant means of living comfortably, has a house with several convenient rooms, a good barn, well stored with hay, and a small stock of cattle, and has accumulated more property than all the rest of the tribe put together.

the long chain, which forms one of the most striking and interesting features, of the North Eastern border of Maine. But yesterday, this delightful spot was enclosed by thick forests in the heart of the wilderness, and accessible only by a passage up the river in skiffs, which it required three days to perform. Here then was the favorite resort of the majestic and fearful Moose, whose instinctive dread of civilization has not yet warned it to abandon the green banks of the marshy stream, where nature in wild profusion had scattered for its sustenance the wild honey-suckle and rank blue-joint. The timid Deer still sports in its accustomed haunts, and frequently makes its appearance within rifle shot of the Hotel. In the spring and summer, the numerous flocks of black ducks sporting upon the bright unruffled surface of the Lake—the waters in the vicinity stored with the lusty 'toag' and the Salmon-trout—afford a variety of sport, well worth a journey from any part of N. England.—*Calais Gaz.*

Maine Legislature.

IN SENATE.

MONDAY, Feb. 2.—The Senate reconsidered their vote of Friday, whereby they accepted the report of the Committee on Banks, giving leave to withdraw on petition of James Thomas, and recommit the petition.

Petition of Isaac Hodsdon et als. for the repeal of the law for the abolition of imprisonment of honest debtors, passed in 1831; of R. H. Gardiner et als. for an act of incorporation of Episcopal Church.

A communication was received from the Secretary of State submitting the official statements received from Kennebec County Agricultural Society, and the Cumberland County Society, read and referred.

Leave to withdraw on petitions of Selectmen of New Sharon, and petition of town of Norridgewock.

On motion of Mr. BARTLETT, *Ordered*, That the Committee on the Militia be instructed to inquire into the expediency of so altering the Militia law of March 8, 1834, that persons may be required to do military duty from the age of 21 to 30 or 35, instead of from 18 to 45; also of reducing the pay of soldiers from 50 to 25 cents.

A communication was received from the Secretary of State laying before the Legislature copies of a list of the returns made to the Secretary's office, according to the provision of the resolve for ascertaining the numbers and expense of supporting the poor throughout the State. Referred to the joint select committee, who have the subject under consideration.

A message was received from the Governor that a vacancy exists in the office of Major General of the 8th Division, Maine Militia; also the report of the inspectors of the State Prison at Thomaston, of which report on motion of Mr. Bartlett, 300 copies were ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. SMITH, *Ordered*, That the committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the 2d section of an additional act regulating the inspection of beef and pork; passed March 28, 1831.

[The two houses agreed to go into convention on Wednesday to choose a State Treasurer.]

Bill to incorporate proprietors of Cauton Point Bridge, read once and to-morrow assigned.

Bill to incorporate town of Bradley; additional to incorporate Baring Bridge; authorizing S. J. Court to grant leave to guardians, &c.

TUESDAY, Feb. 3.—Bill to increase capital stock of Cumberland Steam Navigation Company read once; also bill requiring broad wheels in Hallowell.

On motion of Mr. BARTLETT the Senate reconsidered the vote of 30th Jan. giving leave to withdraw on petition of Ebenezer Sawyer, and recommit the same.

Leave to withdraw on petition of inhabitants of town of Surry, and inhabitants of town of Albany. Order of notice on petition of Elijah Grover.

HOUSE.

MONDAY, Feb. 2, 1835.—On motion of Mr. O'BRIEN, *Ordered*, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of granting by law the same amt of money to enginemen as is received by officers and soldiers in the militia.

On motion of Mr. HOLMES, *Ordered*, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire

into the expediency of so altering the law in relation to dower as that in cases where the widow renounces the provision made for her by will, and claims her dower, her claim shall extend not only to the real estate, but also to the personal property of the testator. *Ordered*, That they be further instructed to inquire into the expediency of abolishing or amending the law concerning the holding of real estate as *tenant by the courtesy*.

A communication was received from the Land agent in answer to a call made by Mr. Phelps of Fairfield.—Laid on the table and 500 copies ordered to be printed.

Report on petition of E. Richardson came from the Senate with the endorsement that they non-concurred with the House in referring it to the next Legislature, and insisted on their former vote accepting the report. The House concurred in the report granting leave to withdraw. Other papers from the Senate were disposed of in concurrence.

On motion of Mr. ABBOT of Vassalborough, *Ordered*, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the sale, in certain cases, of real estate owned by married women in a state of insanity.

On motion of Mr. PARRIS of Buckfield, *Ordered*, That ——— with such as the Senate may join, be a committee to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the destruction of wolves. *Negative*.

TUESDAY, Feb. 3.—The credentials of Henry J. Warren of Pownal were presented, and after being duly qualified he took his seat.

The bill regulating the taking of trout and pickarel in Crooked River between Songo and Sebago Ponds, having been read a third time and the question being on the passage of the bill to be engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Washburn of Livermore, the bill providing for the appointment of public administration and enlarging the powers of Judges of Probate, was committed to the Judiciary Committee; and bill to increase the capital stock of the Bank of Portland ordered to lie on the table.

Bills finally passed—Abating certain State Taxes; relating to a Rail Road from some point on our seaboard and on our navigable waters to Quebec; relating to the erection of a wharf in tide water at Eastport.

An order was passed appointing a Joint Select Committee consisting of one from each county, to establish a Standard by weight for the measure of Potatoes.

The report of the committee to whom was referred the votes in relation to the proposed amendment of the Constitution, from which it appeared that the amendment was adopted.

Ordered, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire what further laws it is necessary to enact for prevention of gambling.

On motion of Mr. STEWARD, of Andson, *Ordered*, That the committee on State Roads, be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation to pay the contingent expenses for the survey of a road from this place to some convenient point on the highlands in a direction to Quebec—provided the United States shall at their own expense the ensuing summer furnish the services of Engineers to survey said Road.

Marriages.

In this town, Jan'y 25, by Wm. C. Fuller, Esq. Mr. Elijah Page, of Livermore, to Miss Catharine Hilton, of Winthrop.

In North Yarmouth, Jan'y 22, by the Rev. Mr. Hobert, Mr. EDWARD G. BUXTON to Miss LYDIA CHASE.

A bountiful slice of wedding cake from the above, cheered our eyes and gladdened our stomachs, sent we presume as a testimony, that amid the festivities of the occasion, they had not forgotten the poor lonely printer "as the manner of some is."

In this town, on Wednesday morning last, by the Rev. David Thurston, Mr. ELISHA ATKINSON, of New Sharon, to Miss LUCY T. CUSHING, of Winthrop—and another goodly piece of bride cake came with the herald of the above, making the news doubly joyous. Verily, in the fulness of our gratitude we can do no less than wish them a full tide of prosperity and happiness forever and ever.

Deaths.

In this town, on the 18th ult. MARY BROWN, daughter of Rev. David Thurston, of a dropsy on the brain, aged 11 years and 8 months. The death of this lovely and sprightly child must be severely felt by the afflicted parents, but they well know "that although blessings brighten as they take their flight," they lead us to the Father and fountain of all good.

"So fades the lovely, blooming flower,
Frail, smiling solace of an hour;
So soon our transient comforts fly,
And pleasures only bloom to die."

In Monmouth, on the 3d ult. widow Hannah Richardson, aged 87 years and 6 months.

In Bath, Jan'y 25th, Mrs. SARAH, wife of Mr. James Moody, aged 35.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY JAN. 26, 1835.

Reported for the Boston Patriot.

At market 492 beef cattle and 475 sheep.

PRICES. *Beef Cattle*. No particular variation in prices for several weeks for corresponding qualities. We noticed four from "the River," better than we have seen this season, which were taken for considerable more than our highest quotations; also several pairs very fine, something over; we quote prime at 28s 6d and 30s 9d; good at 25s 6d a 27s; thin 21 a 24s.

Sheep. We noticed lots taken at 3, 3 50, 4 50, 5 and \$6, some of which were very fine.

Swine. None at market.

Wanted Immediately,

A smart, active, intelligent BOY, having a pretty good education, from 14 to 16 years of age, to learn the printing business. Enquire at this office.

Small Establishment.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has obtained licence, as a common Victualer. Those who are market men, with horses, and travellers who are willing to receive civil treatment, with a very plain style, in victualing, lodging and horse keeping, with a moderate bill, will please give him a call. They can then judge whether he is worthy of further patronage. He may be found a few steps from Esquire Wood's Corner, and from Mr. Pitts' Corner, opposite the old Hay Scales, on Bowdoin Street.

CHARLES ROBBINS.

Winthrop, Feb'y 3, 1835.

New-England Seed Store.

At the *Agricultural and Horticultural Warehouse* connected with the New-England Farmer the subscriber continues the Seed Establishment, and now offers to dealers, Gardeners, and the public generally an unrivalled collection of

GARDEN, GRASS, AND FLOWER SEEDS, comprising unusual fine varieties and of undoubted quality and vitality—being raised under the particular direction and expressly for the establishment.

Garden Seeds in boxes assorted for dealers from 10 to 100 dollars each.—Also in pounds, halves and quarters at very moderate prices.

Boxes of Seeds containing a good assortment for private gardens at \$3 each.

300 to 400 choice varieties of FLOWER SEEDS in 6 cent papers—20 papers for \$1.00.

Grass Seeds at the lowest market prices at Wholesale and Retail.

Fruit and Ornamental TREES, Grape Vines, Plants and Roots supplied at one day's notice.

Just published a Catalogue of 80 pages which will be sent gratis to customers.

Jan. 21.

GEO. C. BARRETT.

Kennebec, ss. January 22, 1835.

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at Public Auction at the house of J. G. W. Coolidge in Winthrop, on Saturday the 28th day of February next, at one of the clock in the afternoon, all the right in Equity which David Warren has, by virtue of a bond from Earl Shaw to him, to redeem the Dwelling House and other buildings now occupied by him in Winthrop Village, together with the land under and about the same, now in possession of the said Warren, being the same property which the said Warren conveyed to Earl Shaw for about the sum of two hundred dollars.

GEO. W. STANLEY, Sheriff.

SAW MILL.

THE subscriber having hired the Saw Mill belonging to the Winthrop Manufacturing Company, would give notice that the same is in complete order for sawing, and solicits a share of patronage. C. B. MORTON.

WANTED—A few straight grained Rock and White Maple LOGS.
January 14, 1835.

GRAVE STONES.



THE subscriber would inform their friends and the Public, that they carry on the Stone cutting business, a few doors west of Benj. Davis' store, on Winthrop street, where they will manufacture Grave Stones, Monuments, Tomb-Tables, &c. AARON CLARK, GILBERT PULLEN.

Augusta, Jan. 1835.

NEW LIME FOR ONE DOLLAR PER CASK.

400 Casks of Pond and Lincolnville White Lime for sale as above, by R. G. LINCOLN. Hallowell, Dec. 3, 1834. is6vos6w.

NOTICE.

CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber a one year old grey COLT. The owner is requested to pay charges and take said Colt away. Dec. 19, 1834. Z. R. MORGAN.

TO WHEAT GROWERS.

I have a quantity of LIME, of prime quality which, to encourage its use, I will sell low Dec. 4. S. CHANDLER.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

HORTICULTURAL REGISTER, AND GARDENER'S MAGAZINE.

To be conducted by THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, aided by several Scientific and Practical Horticulturists.

WITH EMBELLISHMENTS.

The work will be conducted in the manner of the London Horticultural Register, and of London's Magazine. The department of Horticulture, embracing more particularly that of Fruits, will be aided by a gentleman of eminent knowledge and correctness to their nomenclature; and that of Vegetable Gardening, will be conducted by the Editor. That of Floriculture by a professional Florist.

Orders are out for all the important Foreign Periodicals, and from these will be made selections of all new and important articles, with descriptions of new Fruits and Flowers which may be brought into notice.

The work will be published monthly, on fine paper, octavo size, and contain forty pages each month with a neat cover, and afforded at the low price of two DOLLARS per annum. If sufficient encouragement be given, the work, after the first volume, will be increased and expensive drawings introduced.

Subscription papers will be found at the Maine Farmer Office, and at Wm. Mann's, Bangor.

GEO. C. BARRETT.

New England Farmer Office, Boston.

Poetry.

Lines on the death of MARY B. THURSTON, daughter of the Rev. David Thurston, who died on Sabbath evening, Jan'y 18th, 1835, in the 12th year of her age.

Lovely child, thy days are ended,
Thou hast left all friends, so dear,
Roses ne'er their hues more blended,
Than thy lovely tints while here.

Saviour, Thou hast call'd her spirit,
Thou hast bid it leave us all,
Thou didst wish it, to inherit
Worlds unknown, at thy loud call.

Hush, dear parents, do not murmur,
God is right in all his ways,
Earthly friends may be her mourners,
While she chants a Saviour's praise.

Brothers too may learn a lesson,
Sisters may be taught how vain,
Brilliant beauties are, to save us
From cold death, and dying pain.

All her friends may truly listen,
To a call so loud as this,
Lonely may they say, she's missing,
While she sings in heav'nly bliss.

Let both old and young take warning,
God may take our breath away,
In the ev'ning, in the morning,
Or at noon in brightest day.

May we all be hush'd in silence,
All be still, and know 'tis God
Who has call'd her to his presence,
Call'd her, for our highest good.

Then let all with adoration,
Bow to God the all Supreme,
Greatly may the dispensation
Swell each heart with heav'nly theme.

While in heav'n with hallelujahs,
She is chanting blissful lays,
To redeeming grace in Jesus,
May all bow and join the praise.

Winthrop, Jan'y 21, 1835.

AMICUS.

Miscellany.

Advice to a Daughter.

BY W. B. SPRAGUE.

There is one more point involved in the general subject of this letter which is too important to be omitted; I refer to the deportment which it becomes you to maintain toward the other sex. The importance of this, both as it respects yourselves and others, you can hardly esteem too highly. On the other hand, it has much to do in forming your own characters, and I need not say that any lack of prudence in this respect even for a single hour, may expose you to evils which no subsequent caution could enable you effectually to repair. On the other hand the conduct of every female who is of the least consideration, may be expected to exert an influence on the character of every gentleman with whom she associates, and that influence will be for good or evil, as she exhibits or fails to exhibit a deportment that becomes her. Indeed, so commanding is this influence, that it is safe to calculate upon the character of any community, from knowing the prevailing standard of female character; and that can scarcely be regarded as an exaggerated maxim, which declares that women rule the world.

Let me counsel you then never to utter an expression, or do any act that even looks like soliciting any gentleman's attention. Remember that every expression of civility, to be of any value, must be perfectly voluntary, and any wish on your part, whether directly or indirectly expressed, to

make yourself a favorite, will be to awaken the disgust of all who know it. I would not recommend to you any thing like a prudish or affected reserve; but even this were not so unfortunate an extreme as an excessive forwardness. While you modestly accept any attentions which propriety warrants, let there be no attempt at artful insinuation on the one hand, or taking a man's heart by storm on the other.

Be not ambitious to be considered a belle. Indeed I had rather you would be almost any thing else that does not involve gross moral obliquity, than this. It is the fate of most belles that they become foolishly vain, think of nothing beyond personal display: and not unfrequently sacrifice themselves in a mad bargain, which involves their destinies for life. The more of solid and enduring esteem you enjoy, the better, and you ought to gain whatever of this you can by honorable means; but to be admired, and carressed, and flattered, for mere accidental qualities, which involve nothing of intellectual worth, ought to render any girl, who is the subject of it, an object of pity. You are at liberty to desire the good opinion of every gentleman of your acquaintance; but it would be worse than folly in you to be ambitious of a blind admiration.

I will only add, that you ought to be on your guard against the influence of flattery. Rely on it, the man who flatters you, whatever he may profess, is not your friend. It were a much kinder office, and a real mark of friendship, to admonish you tenderly yet honestly, of your faults. If you yield a little to flattery, you have placed yourself on dangerous ground; if you continue to yield, you are probably undone. Adieu for the present.

Fire Frames,

CAST IRON PLOUGHS, HOLLOW
WARE, &c.

WE have replenished our usual stock of GOODS, added many articles, and now have an extensive assortment. Attention is particularly called to an invoice of

CAST IRON FIRE FRAMES

of various sizes and patterns—Fur Caps for men and boys, Books and Stationary for Schools—Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, LION SKIN for weather coats, Merinoes, Prints, Tickings, Brown Sheetings—Crockery, Glass and Hollow Ware, &c. &c. Patronage far beyond our expectation has encouraged us to increase our variety, and purchasers are respectfully invited.

PELEG BENSON, JR. & Co.

Winthrop, Nov. 19, 1834.

N. B. A few articles of GOODS wet with salt water, on the passage from Boston, are offered at reduced prices.

MY assortment of GOODS is not quite so extensive as it has generally been, but probably more so than any other in this section of the country.

Among the numerous variety of articles I will just mention that there is a large assortment of Hollow Ware, Crockery & China do.

(among the last of which are some fine patterns and unusually low.) Of SALT 50 hds. MOLASSES 15 do. COFFE 10 bags; TEAS 15 chests; SHEETINGS 5 bales; and BROAD CLOTHS of various qualities and prices, and which I am disposed to sell very low.

FEATHERS; Cloth, fur and hair seal CAPS; BOAS, a comfortable article for the Ladies; INDIA RUBBERS; COTTON CARPETINGS, a handsome and cheap article; BUFFALO ROBES.

A general assortment of SCHOOL BOOKS and Stationary; PAINTS & MEDICINE.

ALSO

Iron and Steel.

Cast Steel AXES warranted, made in Hebron, Ct.

The above articles together with the great variety of other Goods of which my stock is composed, I shall endeavor to sell on such terms as to give satisfaction "in the use," and customers are respectfully invited to call in and examine.

S. CHANDLER.

Winthrop, Dec. 16th, 1834.

BLANKS

For sale at this office.

PITTS' PATENT HORSE POWER,
AND
THRASHING MACHINE.

THE Subscribers respectfully give notice to FARMERS and to the public generally, that they have invented and Patented a new and improved machine for the application of Horse Power, to driving machinery. It is peculiarly well fitted for the purposes of the Farmer, in propelling thrashing machines, cider mills &c. as well as for the mechanic who wishes for a cheap and efficient power to carry his Lathes, Grindstones and other necessary apparatus. They feel a confidence and pleasure in recommending their improvement as THE BEST of the kind now in use. It is simple in its construction, light, durable, and not liable to get out of repair, singularly efficient and easy in its operation, can be easily moved from place to place, and can be made for a comparatively small sum, for ONE, TWO, FOUR, SIX or more Horses, according to the wish or wants of the purchaser. Their two Horse Power, are in much request for thrashing mowed and other Grain.

Having thoroughly tried and proved their invention, and being satisfied of its power and utility, they challenge all competition, and as a proof that it has given perfect satisfaction they give a few of the numerous recommendations which have been received from some of the best Farmers in the State, who have tried and examined it.

J. A. PITTS.

H. A. PITTS.

Winthrop, Jan. 5, 1835.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

Having seen the operation of Pitts' Horse Power and Thrashing Machine in thrashing grain, I readily give it as my opinion, that from the simplicity and cheapness of its construction it is more valuable to the community generally, than any other Thrashing Machine with which I am acquainted.

Zachariah Field.

Cumberland, Nov. 17, 1834.

I readily concur in the above recommendation, from my own personal observation.

Wm. Shaw, Cumberland.

Minot, Nov. 13, 1834. Having seen Pitts' Horse Power and Thrashing Machine in operation, I am of opinion that it will thrash grain as fast and as well as any other machine with which I am acquainted.

Daniel Briggs, Jr.

Minot, Nov. 14, 1834. I readily concur in the above recommendation, having seen said machine in operation.

Samuel Emerson.

Livermore, Dec. 12, 1834. Having seen the operation of Pitts' Horse Power and Thrashing Machine in thrashing grain of different kinds, both mowed and bound, I readily give it as my opinion that it is superior to any other thrashing machine with which I am acquainted.

Wm. H. Brettun.

Wilton, Dec. 27, 1834. Having had in operation, at my barn, Pitts' Horse Power and Thrashing Machine, I can recommend it as worthy the patronage of all who wish to purchase a machine for thrashing. It is in my opinion superior to any other now in use.

Timothy Moor.

Having assisted in the operation of Pitts' Horse Power and Thrashing Machine, I cheerfully concur in the above statement.

Benjamin Barden.

Farmington, Dec. 27, 1834. After having seen the various kinds of Thrashing Machines now in use in this section of the country, I hereby give it as my opinion that Pitts' Horse Power and Thrasher are superior to any now in use, and I would recommend to those who wish to purchase, to examine Pitts' machine for themselves, as I think it worthy of public patronage, and more particularly the Horse Power.

Nathan Pinkham.

Jay, Dec. 27, 1834. I have assisted in the operation of Pitts' patent Horse Power and Thrasher, and do not hesitate to say it is superior to any thing of the kind now in use, and I think farmers will do well to examine it before purchasing any other machine, as it is cheap in its construction, and may be made for from one to four horses, and will be a light portable machine.

Thomas Eustis.

Jay, Dec. 27, 1834. We certify that we have had Pitts' patent Horse Power and Thrasher in operation in our barn, and do not hesitate to say it is superior to any thing we have ever seen of the kind, and believe farmers will do well to examine it before purchasing any other machine.

Oliver Fuller. | Jackson Fuller.

Farmington, Jan. 2, 1835. Having had in operation in my barn for several days past, Pitts' Horse Power and Thrashing Machine, and as it has worked to my entire satisfaction both in thrashing mowed and reapt grain, I recommend the same to the public as a valuable improvement, and I would farther say, it has given general satisfaction in this vicinity.

John Corbett.

Extract from the report of the Incidental Committee of the Kennebec County Agricultural Society, at their Cattle Show and Fair Sept. 1834

Pitts' Horse Power and Thrashing Machine. We were next summoned to examine Pitts' improved Horse Power and Thrasher. This is an improvement invented and patented by Messrs J. A. and H. A. Pitts of Winthrop, and your committee think that a very considerable improvement has been effected by them. The principle is on the plan of the Endless chain—but the horse travels upon wood, and the lags are kept from sagging by a new and ingenious application of a system of rolls called by the inventors "surface rolls." The improvements appear to be—1. A greater ease for the horse. 2. Less weight in the machine.—3. Less expense to the purchaser. It can be easily made with slight additional expense, for two horses. It thrashes clean and on the whole is a valuable implement for the Farmer. We think the Messrs Pitts richly entitled to a gratuity for introducing their improvement among us.